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Eastern Europe

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11. 1 Sep 78

A L B A N I A

D 1

GEOLOGISTS REALIZE STATE PLANS AHEAD OF TIME

LD311030Y Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 31, ATA--Alongside the other branches of the people's economy, the geological sector too, has assumed a great development over the years of socialist construction in Albania.

Mobilising themselves to carry into practice the historic decisions of the 7th Congress of the PLA and the recent plenums of the CC of the party, the working people of this sector have waged and are waging a determined struggle to break through the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade. They have achieved good results in their work fulfilling and overfulfilling the geological tasks for the chromium, copper, iron-nickel, coal and other raw materials necessary for the branches of industry which have been up over the five year plans and the branches which will be created in the future.

Despite the difficulties created by the enemies of the party and people, the imperialist and revisionists of every hue, the Albanian geologists have never slackened their revolutionary drive, but fully being convinced in the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, had scaled new heights in the discovery of the minerals. Now Albania turns out in three days the same quantity of chromium ore which was extracted during the whole year 1938, in one day and a half the same quantity of coal of the year 1938 and in 6 days the same quantity of copper which was extracted in 1946. Now the target of the work of the Albanian geologists is to discover several raw materials such as coke coal, iron without nickel, rich phosphorites and asbestos of a high quality and many other minerals for which the people's economy is in need of. More than 40 kinds of minerals and raw materials are known in Albania so far. The geologists are working for the discovery of new deposits of known minerals and the discovery of other minerals for which Albania provides geological premises.

The hostile and anti-Albanian act of the Chinese leadership has filled with profound indignation all the working people of geology. Studying the letter of the CC of the PLA and the Albanian Government to the CC of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, they not only unanimously condemned the hostile act of the Chinese leadership, but also took the initiative to realize ahead of the time limit the tasks of the year 1978 and of the whole five-year plan.

For the further intensification of the extraction of the minerals, new big and modern mines are going up [as received] in Albania and new advanced systems are being used for their exploitation. Carrying into practice the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, dozens of new mines will be built up over the current five-year plan. During the current five-year plan as against the Fifth Five-year Plan, the extraction of chromium ore will increase by 47 percent, copper ore 55 percent, iron-nickel 3.3 times and coal 2 times, etc.

ELECTION DATE FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES ANNOUNCED

AU311323Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

["Decree on the Date for Elections to the People's Assembly"]

[Text] Considering that the eighth legislature of the People's Assembly terminates on 6 October, in accordance with Article 77 of the constitution and Article 26 of the law on the elections to the People's Assembly, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

The election of deputies to the People's Assembly for the ninth legislature is to be held on 12 November 1978. This decree enters into force on the day of its proclamation.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly:

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S MESSAGE ON NEW SCHOOL YEAR

AU312025Y Tirana Domestic Service on Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Message by Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, on beginning of new school year--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear pupils, students, teachers and parents: I greet you on the beautiful, popular holiday of our revolutionized school. Everybody is joyfully expecting 1 September. With love, diligence and passion for your work, you teachers will receive over 700,000 pupils and students--the sons of workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia--teach them the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party and the basics of the sciences and make them capable for work and for the defense of our socialist country.

We, the workers of education and culture, like all our people, are starting the new school year more prepared than ever before, and in a fervent revolutionary atmosphere characterizing all our working masses for implementing the guidelines of the seventh party congress, the recent party Central Committee plenums and the very important speeches of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The significant events of the current year--especially the letter of the AWP Central Committee and government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Chinese Central Committee and Chinese Government publicly denouncing the real political and ideological motives regarding the hostile and anti-Marxist-Leninist decision of the Chinese leadership against our country--have further steeled the unity around the party Central Committee lead by Comrade Enver Hoxha, have increased the political consciousness, the optimism, the firm belief in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party, and constantly strengthen the defense of our country.

Pupils and students, the party calls on you to study diligently and conscientiously and to master the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. You should actively participate in the class struggle, consistently oppose any alien manifestation which affects our pure atmosphere, strengthen the proletarian discipline at school and further increase the spirit of initiative, self-action and revolutionary action.

Your teachers and educators are also called on to constantly improve the ideo-political and scientific standard, closely follow the process of revolutionary development in our country, and be actively aware of the situations and further improve the methods of teaching and education.

Under the party's leadership, let us increase our revolutionary optimism and mobilization so as to successfully fulfill all the tasks set for us by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the communist and revolutionary education of our young generation.

Dear pupils, students, teachers and parents, I wish you prosperous work and success in your daily effort.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO POPE JOHN PAUL I

AU311919Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA)--The State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent a cable of greetings to Pope John Paul I on his election as head of the Catholic Church. The cable contains wishes for success in his responsible activity in the name of peace and understanding among peoples.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET LIBYAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311920Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA)--The State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent a cable to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the national day of the country. The cable contains warm greetings and sincere wishes for all-round progress and prosperity of the friendly Libyan people, for further successes on the road of social development and welfare for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Conviction is expressed that the ties of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will keep on developing and strengthening to the benefit of the Bulgarian and the Libyan people, in the interest of their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces, in the interest of their common efforts to peace and social progress in the world.

Prime Minister Stanko Todorov has sent a cable of greetings to the chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, on the national day of the country.

PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG 1979 WEST EUROPEAN TOUR REPORTED

AU311320Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng will presumably make a new trip in 1979. This time he will be touring Western Europe and will make visits to France, the FRG, Italy and Sweden. In commenting on this news item, the West European mass media point out that anti-Sovietism is the basic principle of China's foreign policy. The Paris daily LE MATIN writes as follows: "The goal of Hua Kuo-feng's trip is to encircle the Soviet Union." The daily press organ of the French Communist Party, L'HUMANITE, carries a commentary stating as follows: "The establishment of worldwide relations is a positive factor for China, but not when such relations are based on the thesis according to which the Soviet Union is considered the number one enemy threatening China, Europe, and the whole world. As a result of this, the powerful imperialist forces in the United States can be considered as an ally against this basic enemy."

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS TO NEW COMMITTEE ON NONUSE OF FORCE

AU301920Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, Aug 30 (BTA correspondent)--"In spite that the non-use of force and intimidation are on the UN Charter and have been verbally acknowledged by all states, the post-war history teems with examples of use of force in international relations and precisely of armed forces."

"For that reason the United Nations could remain no longer an aloof and silent onlooker, when one of the foundations onto which the world organization itself has been built, namely the ban of the use of force, is being trampled down in plain sight of everybody" said Mr Dimitur Kostov, the Bulgarian representative at the newly-founded special committee for raising the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations.

Dr Dimitur Kostov, who was elected one of the three deputy chairmen of this committee with the United Nations, said that Bulgaria has from the very beginning actively supported the Soviet initiative for concluding a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations. He added that the (?submitted) draft constituted a solid and reliable base for collective actions which the committee should undertake for the successful and complete realization of the task it has been entrusted with by the UN General Assembly.

STANISHEV RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK VISITORS

AU312136Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek [name indistinct] and UNESCO commission's secretary general in Czechoslovakia Ladislav (Schmidt). Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH HEALTH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A Swedish health workers delegation has arrived in Sofia. It is headed by Dr (Olle Westerborg), chairman of the Swedish Medical Association, and by Dr (Borg Hierne), general secretary of this association. A meeting with the delegation was held at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Public Health Workers Trade Union. Dr Ivan Seychanov, chairman of this trade union, briefed the guests on the activities of his trade union, and ideas were exchanged on methods for developing cooperation between the Bulgarian Public Health Workers Trade Union and the Swedish Medical Association.

[Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Aug 78 AU]

SUPREME COURT DELEGATION'S RETURN--The delegation of the Bulgarian Supreme Court led by Angel Velev, Supreme Court chairman, has returned from Moscow. The delegation visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet Supreme Court Chairman Lev Smirnov. The delegation exchanged experience according to the 5-year plan on coordinating the court activities of the two countries' supreme courts. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU]

LIBYAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE--A celebration marking the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah has been held at the cultural workers club in Sofia. Libyan Ambassador to Bulgaria 'Abd al-Wanis al-'Abbar spoke on the friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU]

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Sofia, August 31 (BTA)--A general economic, industrial and commercial cooperation agreement was signed by Bulgarian economic and trade organizations and the Finnish firm "T WELA" here today. The agreement provides for mutual deliveries, joint industrial production and cooperation in third countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SEMINAR--Veliko Turnovo, August 31 (BTA)--The first summer seminar for foreign students of Bulgarian and Slavonic studies, ended. Some 40 lecturers and students from 13 countries took part in it, among which Britain, Belgium, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU]

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LIBYA

LD312014Y Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel Mu'ammarral-Qadhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on his country's revolution day.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion.

Telegrams of congratulations on the same occasion have been sent also by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to their Libyan counterparts 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi and 'Ali at-Turayki.

REPORTAGE ON END OF CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

Joint Communique Issued

LD311144Y Prague CTK in English 0954 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, Aug 31, CETEKA--Resolve to promote cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Angola in all spheres is expressed in a communique on a four-day official visit of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Angola which was issued here today.

The visit took place at the invitation of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who accepted with thanks an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The communique describes Minister Chnoupek's visit as an important contribution to the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations.

According to the communique, Czechoslovakia will continue to give Angola assistance in building the country. The two ministers also agreed that the two foreign ministries will hold regular consultations on topical international and bilateral questions.

The communique says that the unity and solidarity of socialist and progressive countries, national liberation movements and all peace forces are the best guarantee of the victory over (?racialism), colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid.

The Czechoslovak-Angolan communique says that the two countries regard the promotion of the process of relaxation of tension and its extension also to the military sphere as the most urgent task in preservation of peace.

Both countries expressed themselves in favour of the quick liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa and denounced the attempts of imperialism to arouse discords between African states and its aggressive policy [words indistinct] those countries which are fighting for full independence.

Czechoslovakia and Angola expressed support for the South West African People's Organizations (SWAPO), the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the African National Congress (ANC) in their struggle against colonialism and racism in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The two countries regard the Geneva conference in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would take part as a suitable forum for the solution of the Middle East conflict. Czechoslovakia and Angola highly appreciated the role of the non-aligned countries' movement, the communique says.

Chnoupek Leaves for Nigeria

LD312240Y Prague CTK in English 2125 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lagos, Aug 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola and arrived in Lagos for an official visit to the Nigerian Federal Republic.

The four-day official visit of Minister Chnoupek to Nigeria is taking place at the invitation of the Nigerian foreign minister Major General Henry Adefope [as received].

A cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria is to be signed during the visit.

Jorge Discusses Visit

LD312230Y Prague CTK in English 2134 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, Aug 31, CETEKA--The exchange of views on promoting cooperation between Angola and Czechoslovakia was seen as the main asset of Foreign Minister Chnoupek's visit to Luanda by the Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

In his interview to CETEKA before the departure of the Czechoslovak foreign minister earlier today, Minister Jorge said that "foundations have been created on which broader and more intensive cooperation can be promoted between Czechoslovakia and Angola." He pointed out the importance of the Czechoslovak share in this cooperation in connection with the current economic reconstruction in Angola.

The main task of Angola at present, Paulo Jorge said, is to expand friendly relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, progressive African states and other progressive forces in the world. At home Angola wants to consolidate its national defence and raise production and labour productivity, he said.

FRG'S MISCHNICK DISCUSSES RESULTS OF CSSR VISIT

LD010904Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Interview granted by Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag group in the FRG, on the final day of his delegation's official visit to Prague, to radio correspondent Frantisek Vonderka; questions and answers in German with superimposed Czech translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, the FDP is one of the creators of the so-called Ostpolitik in the present federal government. It has been just this realistic policy which has to a large extent, led in recent years to a significant improvement in relations between our two countries. Therefore, I would like to ask you what steps your party intends to take in the future to strengthen this positive development?

[Answer] The task of the deputies during discussions, both in their own country and in those countries with which they have contacts, is to solve problems and to see to it that government decisions are prepared and then supported by the appropriate majority in parliament. Our activity, therefore, consists of preparing contractual measures and, later, implementing them. We, the free democrats, will therefore try in future to broaden the contacts we have made here which, for the first time, are at the level of the highest representative bodies. I will personally urge colleagues in the diets to broaden the cooperation which exists between, let us say, the Czech National Council and the Diet of Northern Rhein-Westphalia, to include our diets in other federal states. Apart from that, I think it is necessary to utilize the experiences from our visit in preparing for the deliberations of the joint economic commission, which is to meet in the near future. The point is that there is much to be improved in this sphere. Last but not least, we are also interested in utilizing the talks not only to improve the level of our own knowledge, but so that our partner may be informed about the reasons which made us accept certain measures.

[Question] As regards this last point, to what extent are you satisfied with the results of the talks with leading Czechoslovak politicians?

[Answer] I am very satisfied because we discussed problems quite openly and honestly, and we clarified differing views. To use sports terminology: it was a good game. The talk was neither heated nor tense. This means that the views of one or the other side were often explained in very direct terms, but without the intention of creating disagreement. The only aim was to clarify those principles which cannot be ignored, as well as those where there are possibilities for compromise.

[Question] During your visit, some aspects of economic cooperation were also discussed, cooperation in the automobile industry, for example. Could you tell me which result of these talks is the most important?

[Answer] I did not know that there was also interest here in cooperation in the automobile industry. For me, this was a new and important discovery. I will use my connections in the FRG to explain to German car manufacturers that they should take an interest in this cooperation. If they have already considered such a possibility, I will try to find out why no cooperation in this sphere has taken place thus far. Maybe it is the result of a lack of information. As regards this point, I have already pointed out that many of those who used to work as politicians and who are now active in the economy know the problems of mutual trade very well, and they could be very useful for the forthcoming economic talks.

During the current deliberations, the fact that we reached the conclusion that the FRG is interested in eliminating the trade deficit was particularly important for me. The point is that even a country with vast reserves of hard currency has certain problems when 24 percent of the total number of employed people depend upon exports.

VISITING MONGOLIAN MINISTER OF GEOLOGY INTERVIEWED

AU302115Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 29 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Interview given by Choyingiyin Hurts, Mongolian minister of geology and mining industry and chairman of the CEMA Standing Commission for Geology, to L. Kyptova during his visit to the CSSR "a few days ago": "CEMA Jointly for Mineral Riches"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: Which geological problems do you consider most topical?

Answer: In its long-term target programs, CEMA's Bucharest session also set topical tasks for the geologists of its member-countries. According to these development programs, our most important task is to cooperate in the sphere of fuel-power and raw material resources.

As is known, the programs direct the main attention of the CEMA member-countries' geologists toward checking on long-term crude oil and gas deposits, deposits of high-quality iron ore, coking coal, nonferrous and valuable metals, good-quality phosphorites and potassium salts, further, toward research of the sea shelf as the most promising "territory" with crude oil and earth gas findings, and generally toward research of the oceans, which offer the best possibilities for extracting so-called ferromanganese concretions. Last but not least, one should mention the joint geological research in our Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and in Cuba, which should benefit not only the two countries, but all CEMA member-countries as well.

Question: Could you mention specific examples of cooperation among the geologists of socialist countries during the last few years, as well as their results?

Answer: In harmony with the recommendation of CEMA's Standing Commission for Geology, experts from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and Romania are participating in the planned and comprehensive research of our country's territory. The result of this cooperation is, to use the experts' terminology, a raising of the extent to which the country has been researched to 64.8 percent. In layman's language, this means that thanks to the experts from other socialist states we have been able to map 1.1 million square km of Mongolia's territory (which, so far, had not been mapped in detail) and to discover and check on a number of industrial deposits of ores, copper, fluorite, phosphorite, zinc and lead ores, as well as valuable and precious metals, brown and coking coal, new subterranean water resources and so forth.

In cooperation with Soviet experts, we have been able to complete and pass on for extraction the deposits of cupric-molybdenum ores in Erdenetiyn-Oboo, which will also supply Czechoslovakia with ore concentrates; the fluorite deposits in (Dzuun-Tsagaan-Del) (Barun-Dzur) and Berh; the group of gold deposits in northern (Chintej), large brown coal deposits in Baga Nuur, Sharyn Gol and so forth. The USSR is granting irreclaimable assistance and technical means to our geological service and it also conducts geological research work and conclusive research at the individual large raw material deposits. The Czechoslovak geologists have mapped for us a territory of more than 50,000 square km, have discovered and made preliminary research of the Erdenetiyn-Oboo deposit I have already mentioned, checked on the tin findings in northern (Chintej), looked into a number of mineral raw material findings on the territory of Bulgan and Hobsgol Aymag (region), started research of the Ongon Charjrehan deposit, built for us the very nice geological base in Moron city and so forth. Cooperation with the other CEMA countries is also significant.

ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT SOON

LD311920Y Prague CTK in English 1756 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 31, CETEKA--An official delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its chairman Nicolae Giosan will pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia in the near future, at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

REPORTAGE ON PREMIER LUBOMIR STROUGAL'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Miners, Power Workers

LD311846Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia produced in the past year some 122 million tons of coal, i.e. 2.5 million tons more than in the previous year and 220,000 tons more than planned; and over 62,000 million kwh of electric energy, 3,700 million more than one year ago, Federal Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger told Premier Lubomir Strougal here today.

Lubomir Strougal received a delegation of workers in Czechoslovak collieries, power and gas plants, the oil and uranium industry, geology and ore mining on the eve of the day of miners and power workers.

The premier appreciated the good results, but said that despite the constant growth of coal and power production, the requirements of the national economy and the population are not being fully satisfied. He emphasized the need of more rational consumption of fuels and energy at enterprises as well as households, and more effective investments in the development of this branch.

In connection with the general fuels-energy situation in Czechoslovakia and the world, Lubomir Strougal stressed the essential need of a long-term program, at least up to 1990.

Meets European Athletes

LD312004Y Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with the participants in the current 12th European Athletics Championships in Prague.

The meeting was attended also by Presidium members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Peter Colotka and Josef Korcak, Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik, Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and other official representatives.

Present at the meeting were also Chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association Central Committee Antonin Himl, President of the World Athletic Federation Adrian Paulen, President of the European Athletic Association Arthur Gold, and Chairman of the Prague Championships Organization Committee Rudolf Dusek.

BILAK VISITS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN NITRA

LD312208Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the agrocomplex all-state exhibition in Nitra.

BELGRADE REPORT ON HUA'S YUGOSLAVIA TRIP ANALYZED

AU311523Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 30 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Conclusion of Yugoslav-Chinese Talks"]

[Text] The Belgrade press published a report on Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. It ensues from this report that the final talks summed up the results of the bilateral talks. It was reported--according to TASS--that both sides "exchanged in detail views on mutual relations and on the situation in the world." It was agreed that economic relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC will develop. The report does not mention military cooperation, but Western sources claim that the commander of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army will sign an agreement specifying the forms of this cooperation between the PRC and Yugoslavia and the extent of Yugoslav supplies of military technology to the PRC during his visit to Peking in the middle of September. During the exchange of views on questions pertaining to relations between the LCY and the CCP, it was stated that "Certain different views on the situation and on processes in the international communist and workers movement are not an obstacle to further successful development of cooperation between the two parties and other sociopolitical organizations." The Yugoslav press writes that J. Broz Tito declared when drawing a balance sheet of the visit and the talks that "Identity or closeness of views on many questions became apparent. There were also differences. Some of them are perhaps a result of insufficient mutual knowledge of each other. What is substantial, however, is our agreement that differences are not and must not be an obstacle to comprehensively developing cooperation between the two countries and parties." According to the report, Hua Kuo-feng called his talks with J. Broz Tito "very useful" and declared that in his view "a great closeness or identity of views on the fundamental questions" exists between Yugoslavia and China. TASS states that Hua Kuo-feng did not forget to repeat the hackneyed phrases about "hegemonism" and--as could be expected--the Chinese leader took no position in his declaration on such current fundamental questions as the consolidation of detente in international relations, or the necessity to halt feverish armament and to comprehensively assist the national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and nations against the forces of imperialism and colonialism. The assessment of the talks did not refer to questions of the PRC's and Yugoslavia's relations with other socialist countries. In this context, it is pointed out that in the reports on the talks with Hua Kuo-feng, the Yugoslav side did not take a position on China's expansionist activity against Socialist Vietnam. Neither is there any information as to whether the Yugoslav side let Hua Kuo-feng know its disagreement with the practical procedure of China's present officials, who are conducting feverish armament and joining forces--on the basis of anti-Sovietism--with the most inveterate militarist forces of NATO.

PEKING'S 'AGGRESSIVE ALLIANCE' WITH 'IMPERIALISM' CITED

AU311532Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Dr Dusan Harustiak article: "Aggressive Alliance; Maoism: Imperialism's Trojan Horse"]

[Excerpts] Recently the power-possessing political and military circles in the United States and NATO worked out a strange, aggressive plan. Maoism plays a special role in it. These circles assigned Maoism the role of the so-called counterbalance to the Soviet Union and simultaneously of the "local commander" in a number of areas of the Pacific, complementing the "American presence." [paragraph continues]

This plan also contains "Peking's strategy in Europe especially in the Balkans." Moscow PRAVDA recently wrote that the Chinese rulers willingly assumed the shameful role of the factionist of the international communist and workers movement and the world revolutionary process.

Foreign observers are noting that the task to bring about a split between individual states or nations corresponds to the traditions of Chinese hegemonism and chauvinism.

The emergence of independent states in Southeast Asia, such as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam or the Lao People's Democratic Republic, however, prevents the present Maoist rulers of China from expanding. This is precisely why they organized a series of provocations and actions against Socialist Vietnam, actions similar to those that brought a complete shipwreck to Washington.

Maoist China has pulled Cambodia into the sphere of its influence and put it up to armed attacks against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Cambodian people are becoming aware of the danger threatening from Peking. Mass desertions from the army are becoming more frequent. In spite of this, Peking continues the sharp anti-Vietnamese campaign under the spurious pretext of "concern" for Chinese living abroad.

The present government crew in Maoist China has not stopped accusing the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, which are exerting enormous efforts to consolidate world peace and to intensify the process of relaxing international tension and which are granting significant material and moral assistance to the developing countries in the struggle against imperialism. They are granting this assistance selflessly and without any political conditions. In contrast, Peking strives for hegemony over the whole world and does not help the developing states at all. Instead of accusing the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the Maoists should look at themselves in the mirror. The Tokyo daily SENKEI SHIMBUN characterized the goals of the Peking rulers truthfully a few days ago, when it wrote that "If we look at Peking's activity, we come to the conclusion that China is implementing an egregious hegemonist policy."

Maoists are trying by all means to unite the developing states around Peking and, thus, to secure a leading position for Maoist China. It can be deduced from this that they want to strengthen the economic dependence of the developing countries on the states of Western Europe, the United States and Japan, because Peking cannot--neither today nor in the distant future--satisfy their economic demands. This is why Washington formed the ominous, aggressive alliance with the Maoists.

WEST REACTS TO SUGGESTED GDR TOURIST REGULATIONS

AU311900Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Vitezslav Hamlicek Berlin dispatch in the column "Notes": "When a Tourist Is Not a Tourist"]

[Text] Apart from other things, the GDR's generous approach to implementation of the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki is convincingly testified to by the almost 7 million visitors annually arriving there from the FRG and West Berlin. Most of them make use of this opportunity for recreation, rest, a visit to relatives and sightseeing; many come on business, to trade.

The formalities are reduced to a minimum; but not all tourists are the same. Guests whose stay in the country contributes to the acquisition of knowledge and rapprochement are always welcome in the GDR. However, people come to the GDR, under the cover of tourists, who strive to engage in all kinds of illicit activities--from trading foreign currency on the black market to provocations and common crime, thefts, assault or kidnapping.

Yes, even people who are frequently well known for their illegitimate activity, both at home and abroad, are issued travel documents in the FRG and West Berlin. Thus, nobody should be surprised that in such cases the GDR authorities refuse to let such "tourists" or "businessmen" cross the border. And one should not wonder at the GDR press suggesting in this connection that the expediency of present practices, as well as the regulations on permission for foreigners to enter the country, should be reconsidered and a more perfect control of foreign currency imports and exports introduced, control that would prevent foreigners who deal in speculation from pursuing illicit activities to the detriment of the national economy.

Like the well-known saying that a goose that has been hit will start cackling, comment from the GDR has evoked a large reaction in the Springer papers. They once again began brandishing human rights and the Helsinki document. The suggested measures, they say, would represent a violation of the principles agreed upon and an aggravation of the possibilities for mutual contacts.

The progressive press in West Berlin is the only one to mention that, on the contrary, it is the few criminal "characters" or professional agent-provocateurs who are disrupting the smooth flow of mutual contacts, together with those who do not want to respect the GDR laws, as is usual when traveling abroad.

But surely it is exactly this fact which should be clear and should lead the appropriate places in the FRG and West Berlin to adopt their own measures, guaranteeing both peaceful operations on the borders and truly peaceful contacts.

PARTY PRESS ON SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU302044 [Editorial Report AU] On 29 August both Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak devote their editorials to the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The 1,300-word RUDE PRAVO editorial characterizes the event as belonging to the "most significant chapters of our antifascist national liberation struggle" and notes its influence on the socialist reforms in postwar Czechoslovakia. The "internationalist character" of the uprising is particularly stressed, not only because "the significance of the uprising transcended the borders of Slovakia" by stimulating antifascist resistance elsewhere, but primarily because "It was guided by the idea that the struggle of each nation for national and social liberation is part of the great international struggle for the liberation of mankind and for its progressive future. This is why it was and still is necessary to conduct this struggle in close collaboration with world revolutionary forces." The Soviet Union is then cited as the leading component of these revolutionary forces. The participation of members of 27 nationalities is said to accentuate the internationalist character and context of the Slovak national uprising.

The leading role in the uprising is attributed to communists: "Communists came to head the Slovak national uprising because they guarded and continued the best traditions of our nations and because they were aware that national demands can be fought for only from the positions of internationalism. Communists were the most devoted and resolved fighters in the Slovak national uprising and proved to be convinced internationalists and true patriots."

The "internationalist spirit" of the Slovak national uprising is also seen in the context of the 10th anniversary of the Czechoslovak federation: "The Slovak national uprising laid foundations for a new stage in the convergence of Czechs and Slovaks. The task facing us is to further strengthen the socialist character of our nations and nationalities, to intensify their unity and mutuality and, along with this, to consolidate our mutual fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community."

The PRAVDA 1,700-word editorial "We Are Developing the Revolutionary Bequest of the Slovak National Uprising" too, stresses the "proletarian internationalist character" of the Slovak national uprising and its validity for today: "Internationalism is one of the fundamental revolutionary bequests of the Slovak national uprising and we are proud of faithfully fulfilling this bequest. Proletarian internationalism contains enormous, historic force. The uprising confirms it. Violating or not respecting internationalist principles contains the potential danger of threatening the interests of the workers class and all working people and of threatening the very foundations of socialism; the threat of counterrevolution. The critical years 1968-69 in our country confirmed this. And the significance of international assistance for the cause of socialism was confirmed not only by the Slovak national uprising but also by the assistance the fraternal socialist countries granted to Czechoslovakia, which it was threatened by counterrevolution 10 years ago."

The PRAVDA editorial also notes a "social" and a "national" character of the uprising and regards it as "an expression of true patriotism." It goes on to say: "Patriotism is thus another revolutionary bequest of the Slovak national uprising. But it is not patriotism in the bourgeois sense, nationalism, but a conscious socialist patriotism which is not at variance but in harmony with the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism."

PEZLAR ADDRESSES SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING RALLY

AU311851Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[From the speech by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, at the ceremony in honor of the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising held in Bratislava on 29 August: "The Revolutionary Historic Role of the Slovak National Uprising"]

[Excerpts] The greatness and historic significance of the uprising stand out primarily in connection with our working people's victory over bourgeois reaction in February 1948, the 30th anniversary of which we are recalling this year. The uprising was the beginning of our people's national democratic revolution: The Victorious February has definitely cemented the transition of this revolution into a further phase of development--the socialist revolution.

The Slovak national uprising was able to play its revolutionary historic role because its leading political force was the communist party, which initiated the creation of the broad antifascist front, and which formulated the program of the uprising and inevitably became its directing force. The party consistently proceeded from the will of the overwhelming majority of our peoples to put an end to all forms of social oppression. The fifth underground leadership of the Slovak Communist Party, consisting of Comrades K. Smidke, G. Husak and L. Novomesky, succeeded under complicated conditions in creatively implementing the directives of the Comintern and the instructions of the party's Moscow leadership, headed by Klement Gottwald, and in projecting them into a correct strategic and tactical course.

In the uprising, the Slovak people manifestly professed their coexistence with the fraternal Czech peoples in a single joint state and on an equal basis.

The international character of the uprising lies primarily in the epoch-making liberating mission of the workers class, in the fact that it insured the ties between our people's antifascist, national liberation struggle with the Soviet Union's liberation mission in World War II.

Contemporary imperialism realizes that the Soviet Union is the first and simultaneously the economically, politically and militarily strongest country of the world socialist community, and it places particular emphasis on anti-Sovietism as one of the most dangerous and most insidious forms of anticommunism. The policy of the present Chinese leadership convincingly shows that anti-Sovietism inevitably leads to betrayal of the interests of the revolution and socialism and to transition to positions of imperialist reaction. True revolutionaries and patriots throughout the world are resolutely fighting against anti-Sovietism. They are spreading the truth about real socialism in general and about the Soviet Union in particular, and they are constantly consolidating the friendship and alliance of all progressive forces with the Soviet people--the people who have borne on their shoulders the main burden of the struggles for peace, progress, socialism and communism since the Great October Revolution.

The Czechoslovak communists profess, and will always defend, the truth tested in life, namely that the sincere relationship with the Soviet Union and its Leninist communist party is the decisive criterion of socialist patriotism. The fraternal friendship, cooperation and alliance between Socialist Czechoslovakia and our communist party, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and the CPSU, on the other, is a matter of heart and mind for us, a question of honor and of historical responsibility for the victory of socialism and communism.

PROGRESS IN GRAIN, HOPS HARVEST REPORTED

LD311838Y Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 31, CETEKA--The grain harvest in Czechoslovakia started some three weeks later due to bad weather, but the delay has now been reduced to one week or ten days.

Officials of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture told journalists here today that less than 30 percent of grain remains to be reaped in the Czech Socialist Republic. The harvest has now moved to areas under mountains, where a different technology is required.

Despite the negative weather conditions this year, the per hectare yield in the Czech Socialist Republic was estimated on August 15 at 3.86 tons, unprecedented in the history of grain cultivation in Bohemia. The high yields are particularly due to Soviet varieties of wheat used on more than 60 percent of areas under wheat. Polish varieties have proved well in mountain areas, and Yugoslav varieties in the southern warm regions.

More than one-third of hops have been harvested. The yields are lower than expected, but its quality makes up for this.

SED CONGRATULATES FINNISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU302035Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Congratulates the Finnish Communist Party on the 60th Anniversary of Its Founding"]

[Text] To the Finnish Communist Party [FCP] Central Committee, Helsinki. Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the FCP's founding, the SED Central Committee conveys to you and to all Finnish communists cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the GDR communists.

The SED and the FCP are inseparably linked by close relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. In the spirit of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties we are waging a joint struggle for continuing and deepening international detente, and for disarmament. The collaboration of the communist and workers parties, of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism is of increased importance in view of the resistance of the opponents of detente, and of the increased danger.

We highly value the important successes that your party has achieved as vanguard of the workers class and consistent representative of the interests of Finland's working people.

Established under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the FCP has developed into an important political force that has a decisive share in shaping its country's active policy of peace, in establishing and deepening trustful friendly relations with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries. With their numerous initiatives and proposals, the Finnish communists have also made an important contribution toward developing the constructive cooperation between the GDR and Finland.

On the occasion of your anniversary, we express our conviction that the Finnish communists will carry on the glorious traditions of their 60-year struggle through new progress in the political and organizational strengthening of their ranks, through consolidating the party's unity and implementing decisions aimed at establishing the unity of action of the workers class and of an alliance of the democratic forces. The SED Central Committee wishes further great successes in these efforts and avers the GDR communists' firm internationalist solidarity with your struggle.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary.

HERRMANN RECEIVES ANGOLA'S LOPO DO NASCIMENTO

LD010910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-LP] and prime minister of Angola, for talks on Thursday. In the course of the conversation which took place in a cordial atmosphere, experiences in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the First MPLA-LP Congress were exchanged.

II. 1 Sep 78

E 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

JUSTICE MINISTER HEUSINGER RECEIVED BY MPR'S BATMONH

AU311819Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, (ADN dispatch)--On Tuesday, Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and MPR Council of Ministers chairman, received in Ulaanbaatar Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice. The cordial and friendly talk was also attended by GDR Ambassador Egon Rommel.

Hans-Joachim Heusinger conveyed the greetings of Willy Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, which were cordially reciprocated. Jambyn Batmonh asked Hans-Joachim Heusinger to convey to the GDR party and state leadership cordial congratulations on the joint space flight of cosmonauts of the USSR and the GDR. Jambyn Batmonh expressed satisfaction with the good state and successful development of relations between the MPR and the GDR.

FURTHER TALKS WITH FRG MISSION HEAD HELD IN BERLIN

LD312124Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Further talks on matters of common interest took place in Berlin today between Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Guenter Gaus, head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR.

BRIEFS

AID TO BENIN--Wolfgang Seyfarth, GDR ambassador to Benin, has handed over in Cotonou an extensive GDR solidarity consignment of medicines, blankets and children's food. Andre Atchade, minister of commerce and tourism, received him. In the presence of radio and press reporters, he expressed gratitude and paid tribute to the common struggle of the GDR and Benin peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD]

CUBAN VISITOR--Berlin (ADN)--On 27 August Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Minister Hector Rodriguez Llopart, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, for a friendly talk. During the meeting questions of mutual interest regarding the fulfillment of the concluded agreements as well as the further economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba were discussed. Both sides agreed that economic cooperation has expanded and deepened on the basis of the existing agreements between the party and state leaderships of the two countries, to the advantage of both countries. The talks were also attended by Nicolas Rodriguez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 78 p 7 AU]

RED CROSS AFRICAN AID--Dresden (ADN)--This year the GDR Red Cross will dispatch another 10 aid shipments to sister organizations in African countries, among others Ethiopia, the Congo, Mali, Mozambique and Chad. This year, 11 aid shipments of the GDR Red Cross have already been sent to African countries. They were designed to help ease the consequences of disasters or to promote the organization of national Red Cross societies in Africa and to facilitate their work. According to Dr Winfried von Treck, deputy chairman of the GDR Red Cross, this aid is based on the principle of "rendering aid for self-aid," and it will be continued in line with the Red Cross League development program and with the peace-promoting spirit of the International Red Cross committee's disarmament appeal. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

II. 1 Sep 78

H U N G A R Y

F 1

ESTI HIRLAP ON NATO'S 'NORTHERN WEDDING' MANEUVERS

LD301936Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI)--The "Northern Wedding '78" has hardly brought about an atmosphere of a wedding ceremony in Europe concerned about the future of detente, points out the article commenting the NATO's monster naval exercise called "Northern Wedding" published in the Wednesday issue of the Budapest political daily ESTI HIRLAP.

The Budapest newspaper says that, considering the international situation, it is of course not a unique thing currently that army exercises are being held at some places. Also the Helsinki Final Act contains only a recommendation, as it is known, that the operations, held under certain circumstances, should be notified in advance. When analysing this issue it has rather to be considered when, where, why and to what extent these manoeuvres take place....

ESTI HIRLAP refers to the reformed military exercises held every year by NATO, what it calls a routine manoeuvre, and then it goes on to say that "other, similar steps have also been taken and the Northern Wedding is so to say a summary of the smaller exercises. Undoubtedly, these manoeuvres are being used to encourage the armaments race as well as to strengthen and to spread the traditional 'NATO spirit'".

The newspaper recalls that in April 1949, the countries signing the Atlantic pact stressed, as a disguise, the peaceful character of the organization. "Today it is no secret, however, to what extent NATO is serving aggressive purposes and endeavours", declares the Budapest daily and then it quotes the Austrian DIE PRESSE which has recently made an interview with General Haig, NATO's commander-in-chief for Europe. General Haig answered one of the questions as follows: It is an urgent necessity to step up the readiness of the forces located in Europe.... This means that they want to put obstacles in the way of military detente by new steps, adds ESTI HIRLAP.

MALI ENVOY TO BUDAPEST PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO LOSONCZI

LD301942Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received at a farewell visit Boubacar Kasse, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali, who left Hungary finally.

NEMETH RECEIVES TWO SYRIAN BA'ATH PARTY OFFICIALS

LD312210Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee has received two members of the leadership of the Syrian Ba'ath Party, Jabir Bajbuj and Nabih Hassun, who are on holiday in Hungary.

LOSONCZI GREETES AL-QADHDHAFI ON LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

LD010900Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to the Libyan head of state on the occasion of Libya's national day. Libya will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the revolution tomorrow. A Hungarian Government delegation headed by Education Minister Karoly Polinszky has left to attend the celebrations in Tripoli.

MAGYARORSZAG COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST UNITY

LT011142Y Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)--"Today's world political situation puts to the test day by day the strength and unity of the countries of the socialist community. On the one hand, they have to struggle for progress and detente under more and more intricate circumstances, and on the other hand they have to face up to (?anticommunist), nationalist and Maoist endeavours trying to weaken their solidarity against imperialism," points out the editorial article of the latest issue of MAGYARORSZAG, a weekly published on Friday.

Further, the article says that for this reason it is understandable that the heads of these countries devote the greatest attention at their meetings to the continued strengthening of the unity and cohesion. This is what happened at the latest meetings in the Crimea, too, where Leonid Brezhnev and party and state leaders of seven other socialist countries, including Hungary, took a stand for the further development of the fraternal countries' cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism and for the coordination of the efforts to be made in the interest of peace and social progress.

"So," the article goes on, "Hungary is actively working for broadening and intensifying its extensive cooperation with its allies. This is the purpose of the official, friendly visit to be paid to the Mongolian People's Republic by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar."

The article then touches upon Hungarian-Mongolian economic, technical and scientific cooperation and states that "the two countries' cooperation in the international battle-field is being strengthened on the basis of common interests and targets. This furthers both the consolidation of peace and cooperation in Europe and the struggle waged for bringing about security in Asia. The latter fact is at present of increasing importance since in that area the leaders of the Chinese People's Republic are pursuing a great-power, anti-Soviet policy, in cooperation with extremist circles of imperialism, causing damage to the joint cause of the socialist countries." In conclusion the article points out in connection with the visit to Mongolia by the Hungarian head of government that "...We may hope with right that it will strengthen the factor which is of prime importance currently in the development of the course of progress in world policy, namely the unity of the socialist community."

BORBELY HONORS RETIRING COOPERATIVES VICE PRESIDENT

LD302228Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Geza Kardos has been relieved of his post as vice president of the national association of small industrial cooperatives on account of his retirement and Lajos Konya has been elected in his place. "Andor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee, has presented Geza Kardos the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary."

BRIEFS

SRV DELEGATION--Budapest, August 30 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a delegation of the Vietnamese Solidarity and Friendship Committee, led by Chairman Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic National Assembly, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Sander Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. Present was also Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD]

MORE ON LOT HIJACKING TO WEST BERLIN, EXTRADITION SOUGHT

LD312324Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We shall now give you further details on yesterday's hijacking of a Polish airline Lot aircraft:

The crew, led by Capt Ryszard Lukomski, was engaged in a scheduled flight in a TU-134 aircraft. The aircraft took off from Gdansk at 0955 with 62 passengers--52 foreigners and 10 citizens of Poland. While overflying the GDR the crew was terrorized by an armed foreigner who demanded they land in West Berlin. Having considered the situation and having obtained clearance from the appropriate authorities, the captain landed at the U.S. military's Tempelhof Airfield at 1104. Calm prevailed in the aircraft throughout the incident. After landing, the aircraft was stopped on the runway. U.S. military authorities disarmed the terrorist and led him away from the aircraft together with several other foreign passengers. The U.S. military personnel, with the participation of the Polish military mission in West Berlin, a Lot representative and the aircraft's captain, then conducted an inquiry into the cause of the incident.

At 1651 the aircraft took off from Tempelhof and landed 14 minutes later at Schoenefeld Airfield in the GDR capital. It carried 18 passengers, including all the Poles. Other passengers were taken from West Berlin by an Interflug bus. After they had unloaded the passengers and their baggage, the crew met representatives of the Polish Embassy in the GDR and a Lot representative. After a short while the aircraft took off for Poland and landed at Okecie Airport at 2110.

Polish authorities are looking into the circumstances which led to the hijacking. When inquiries are completed, Polish authorities will apply for the hijacker's extradition.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATE'S VISIT REPORTED

LD312202Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ignacio Camunas, president of the Spanish Congress Foreign Affairs Commission, who is visiting Poland, held a meeting today with Sejm Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan. They discussed current international problems, in particular the question of European security and detente. They also discussed the part Polish and Spanish parliaments play in the (reconsolidation) of positive transformations in Europe. The Polish-Spanish parliamentary talks also dealt with the future of bilateral relations. Ignacio Camunas will end his visit to Poland tomorrow.

Also today, Ignacio Camunas was received by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Their talks dealt with problems connected with the development of relations between the two countries.

AGREEMENT ON AIR COMMUNICATIONS SIGNED WITH NORTH KOREA

LD010002Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] An agreement on air communications between Poland and the DPRK has been signed in Pyongyang. The purpose of the agreement is to set up a basis for the future establishment of direct Warsaw-Pyongyang air service.

TEJCHMA ATTENDS VOIVODSHIP PLENUM ON FOOD PRODUCTION

LD010304Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The development of farm and food industry was discussed at today's plenum of the party voivodship committee in Kalisz. It was stressed, among other things, that in many cases further increases in production capacities could be achieved by better organization and synchronization of work on production lines.

The Kalisz plenary debates were attended by Deputy Premier Jozef Tejchma, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED FARMS

AU311812Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[PAP correspondent Andrzej Kasperowicz article: "Following the PZPR Politburo Session--Specialization Is a Modern Form of Farm Production"]

[Text] At the end of last June in Poland there were 72,000 specialized farms, including 5,500 peasant teams, most of which specialized in animal production. The specialized farms are leading in agricultural progress, and this is why they are able to sell produce to state farms worth at least twice as much per hectare as the produce from other farms and to achieve about 50 percent higher productivity. This has been confirmed by the share of the peasant teams and specialized farms in the purchases of farm produce delivered by individual farmers.

Although peasant teams and specialized farms occupy only 3.5 percent of the arable lands owned by individual farmers, they delivered 7.4, 5.1 and 7.2 percent of all the milk, beef and pork respectively purchased last year.

The Politburo session discussed selected problems in the development of farm specialization and stressed the need for further measures enabling farmers to more rapidly increase salable production and switch over to modern forms of farm production organization. The session also stressed the need for further strengthening and developing state farming enterprises and producer cooperatives and to forge closer links between socialized agriculture and individual farming through expanding cooperation among farming sectors. The Politburo also drew attention to the need to intensify production on small farms and on private plots.

Various measures including larger loans for specialized farms and peasant teams and improvements in the supply of building materials and other production means that guaranteeing increases in yields and in livestock breeding will make production intensification easier for farmers. State loans granted to finance investments play a crucial role among the comprehensive measures aimed at accelerating increases in salable farm production. In the first half of this year the rural population was granted much higher investment loans than in the same period last year, because increases in farm production greatly depend on investments. The further expansion of the range of loans has been proposed. In addition, individual farmers will be able to take advantage of the easy terms of state financial assistance, including extended remissions of the loans granted for the expansion of stables for milking cows and for fodder processing and storage facilities. These measures are aimed at accelerating the development of milk cow breeding at specialized farms. Increased loans and credits for modernizing the fodder economy should help farmers to more effectively exploit the production reserves that many farms still possess.

Nonrepayable loans granted to farmers for the purchase of farmland will be another favorable measure enabling individual farmers to directly use their own resources to increase plant yields and animal productivity and thereby boost salable production.

The so-called highly productive farms, favoring manifold production by the most efficient use of local natural and economic resources, will be granted more favorable preferences in order to intensify their production. For example, this will be the case with the farms specializing in growing seed potatoes and possessing permanent grasslands.

They are in the best position to exploit their production potential by simultaneously promoting potato growing and hog and cattle breeding. In accordance with the accepted criteria, the highly productive farms are those selling to the state annual per hectare yields worth no less than Z30,000. These farms will be able to buy production means and to obtain partially repayable loans for investments and land purchases on a priority basis. These concessions will also enable young farmers to take over and run farms.

At the same time, the so-called convertible hectare will be introduced to make it possible to evaluate the comparative development of specialization and salable production. This will help equalize the opportunities for farmers cultivating different soils to achieve the production criteria required for the specialized farm charter grant.

Efforts for spreading and developing modern farming methods must go hand in hand with efforts for increasing the farmers' specialist knowledge and skills. The branch unions and associations as well as agricultural services have a particular role to play in this connection. In a word, the goal is for all institutions and organizations active in rural areas to intensify their efforts to enable farmers to engage in specialization and co-operation. It should be kept in mind in this connection that what is most important is the more rapid increase in specialization on individual farms. These results will be the measure of the work done by rural parishes, rural self-government groups and all echelons responsible for the development and modernization of farming.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD011016Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The harvest is nearly completed in many voivodships, in others it has reached the half-way mark. The situation is most difficult in the north and northeast of the country where winter crops have to be sown early but where the harvest has been delayed. It is estimated that nationally, more than 6 million hectares of grain have been cut, and over 4.5 million hectares have been cleared of grain. This means that nearly 2 million hectares of grain remain to be cleared.

BRIEFS

ENERGY TALKS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Warsaw, 30 Aug, PAP--A meeting between Power Industry and Nuclear Energy Minister Andrzej Szozda and Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger was held in Cieszyn today. During the meeting, in which a group of Polish and Czechoslovak experts took part, the ministers exchanged information about the state of preparations for the implementation of tasks in the autumn and winter seasons. The ministers also discussed the [word indistinct] cooperation between Polish and Czechoslovak power systems, especially of transit of power energy across the territory of Poland after 1980. The principles of cooperation and immediate, mutual assistance in border zones in case of malfunctioning of power installations were also discussed at the Cieszyn meeting.

[Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD]

PRESSE DEFECTOR PACEPA, FATE OF OTHER GENERALS

AU911452 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 31 August carries on page 3 a 1600-word dispatch from Bucharest by editorial staff member Paul Lendvai, entitled: "All of Bucharest Is Talking About Pacepa; Romanian Generals Live Dangerously." The author claims that "during Hua Kuo-feng's official friendship visit to Bucharest, the visitor from the West often heard the name of 'Pacepa' in talks with diplomats, journalists and politically well-informed acquaintances," and that "only the American diplomats refused to discuss the person and whereabouts of Mr Mihai Ion Pacepa." Lendvai then reviews the story of Lt Gen Pacepa, describing him as the highest-ranking Eastern bloc secret service officer ever to have defected to a Western country, asserting that, although he defected in Cologne, he was immediately hidden in a "conspirative apartment of the CIA" and then taken by military aircraft to Washington. After reviewing Pacepa's former functions and some rumors about his intelligence activities, Lendvai continues:

"In Eastern bloc quarters of the Romanian capital it is believed that Lt Gen Pacepa has been an agent of the Americans 'at least since 1970'. But, since the American Government has always supported Romania's course of independence, Pacepa's defection has maneuvered the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest into a most unpleasant situation.

"The general's disappearance has had the effect of a political bomb within the Romanian leadership. As DIE PRESSE was told semiofficially, 'this affair is by no means closed yet.'" Lendvai notes as indicative of the nervousness among the Bucharest official hierarchy the fact that, following the defection of the Paris AGERPRES correspondent in Paris in the fall of 1976, all permanent press correspondents abroad have been recalled, and that since then the only Romanian correspondent abroad is in Moscow.

Lendvai then discusses another Romanian general whose fate "is the subject of speculation" -- Lt Gen Ion Dinca, last mentioned in the news media 2 weeks ago when he handed over the symbolic "key to the capital" to CCP Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his capacity as Bucharest party chairman and mayor. According to Lendvai, this officer, formerly the highest political commissar of the army, is now in some difficulties owing to the riot that developed on 12 July at the Unirii market close to the center of the city. Some 4000-5000 persons had gathered there, he says, after a policeman brutally clubbed a student who had defended a pregnant gypsy woman who was trying to sell flowers without authorization. According to Lendvai, the policeman shot several people when he was threatened by the crowd and was then badly beaten up and possibly killed by the rioters. The area was encircled by police, and General Dinca appeared personally on the scene and urged the enraged people to calm down, promising in return to withdraw the police. At that moment, Lendvai continues, Bucharest was on the brink of what might have been the greatest riots since the communists came to power. Rumors about Ceausescu's subsequent criticism of General Dinca have led to speculations about this general's political future, Lendvai writes.

Lendvai then discusses a third Romanian general, Ion Serb--until the end of 1971 commander of the Bucharest garrison and then parliamentary deputy and secretary of the standing defense committee of parliament, who according to Western press reports, in the spring of 1972 was sentenced to death for spying for the Soviet Union, and was shot. "Now the reporter (Lendvai) learned to his greatest surprise from two different Romanian sources that Serb is at present working as a technician somewhere in Bucharest or close to the capital. Reportedly he was merely held on remand for a few months but was by no means found guilty of espionage." Lendvai adds that some "financial irregularities" were mentioned in this context, but that it is not known whether Serb was ever sentenced at all. When he asked his source why the reports on Serb's execution were never denied, his informant told him with an ironical smile that the Romanian side had never at any time said anything about these speculations.

Lendvai states in conclusion: "Indeed, the Romanian press did not say anything, either, about a large fire that broke out in the big hall of the national theater and opera, precisely on the first day of the Hua visit..."

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE ON SECURITY FORCES' ANNIVERSARY

LD311348Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Aug, AGERPRES--The Romanian newspapers of August 31 reproduce the message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the staff of the Ministry of Interior, in marking 30 years since the foundation of the security bodies.

Evoking the important role the security bodies created by the people's democratic regime have played, the message emphasizes that they have made a great contribution to defending the revolutionary gains of the people, to defeating the opposition of the exploiting classes, to baffling the schemes of the reactionary forces that were trying to halt the march forward of history. The security bodies have had a particular role in the continuous consolidation of the socialist state, in the whole work of building the new system in Romania.

Referring to the important role played by the security bodies, created by the people's democratic regime, the message highlights their particular contribution to the steady consolidation of the socialist state, to the whole work of building the new system of Romania's land.

During the three decades since they have been set up, the message reads among others, steadily improving their activity, doing away with shortcomings and mistakes manifest at a certain moment, firmly translating into life the policy of our party--which creatively applies the general truths of socialism to the concrete conditions in Romania--the security bodies have honourably fulfilled their lofty duties to the cause of revolution, of socialism, proving selflessness and devotion to the working class, to the homeland and people.

Undoubtedly, in the new historical stage, in the conditions of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the role and attributions [as received] of the security bodies are changing, as well as their obligations and responsibilities to the party and people. The might of our society resides today in the granite-like unity of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, round the Romanian Communist Party, in the resolve with which our entire people carries out the party programme, pursues its policy which fully corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the homeland. Our party and state secures the steady consolidation of socialist democracy, the creation and improvement of the framework for the active and effective participation of the working people, of the entire people in governing the economic and social life, the society.

Likewise, taking into account that, on an international plane, there still are reactionary forces hostile to socialism, that in the socialist countries, too, there still can be found declassé, decomposed elements that, for a few coins, are ready to betray their homeland, it is necessary to further consolidate the state's defense bodies, to heighten the vigilance of the people active in security so that, under any circumstance, they could creditably fulfill their duty to the cause of revolution, to the cause of socialism, to the people. The work of the people active in security must be characterized by a high revolutionary spirit, by communist devotion to fulfilling the duties they are entrusted with, by exemplary honesty and correctness, by firmness and combativity towards any anti-social acts and manifestations running counter to the principles of our society, the socialist ethics and equity, by spirit of sacrifice in serving the interests of the homeland.

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A most highly responsible duty of the security bodies is to see to it that the country's laws are observed and correctly applied, to increase socialist legality so that nobody can prejudice the interests of our new system, of the Romanian people, builder of socialism.

The political line of the party must be correctly pursued, requiring the security bodies to rely in their activity on the large people and masses, to continually strengthen their links with the working people from among whom they have risen, to start in everything they do, from the vital interests of our nation, of the cause of socialism and communism. The security bodies must consider their loftiest duty to vigilantly watch, together with our entire people, over safeguarding the grand gains of socialism, the independence, sovereignty and integrity of our dearest homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The party organizations have to rigorously, exigently control the activity in this sector, securing the exact application of the laws and decisions of the party and state, the unabated fulfillment of the high responsibilities entrusted by the people, by our socialist society.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU311740Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 78 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, we take great pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the Cuban people, the communist party, the State Council and the government of the Republic of Cuba, fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations, and ask you to convey the same to the people, communist party, State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the occasion of this very important date we wish you ever greater success in fulfilling your tasks to build the socialist society. We also want to express our hope that our relations of friendship and cooperation will develop continuously, and to convey to you wishes for the progress and prosperity of your people.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

CEAUSESCU'S 31 AUG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Greek CP Leader Drakopoulos

AU311952Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/8/1978--In the conditions of the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will to live free, independent and sovereign, it is necessary for the left forces, for all the progressive and democratic forces to intensify their actions both nationally and internationally in the struggle against the tendencies of redividing the world into zones of influence, for peace and social progress.

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The exchange of views on current international questions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Charalambos Drakepoulos, which was held in Bucharest on Thursday afternoon, focused on this idea.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary of the CC of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), who spent his holidays in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, also pointed to the need for all progressive forces to rally in the struggle for building a new world economic and political order, which should secure the free and independent development of all peoples. Highlighted in this context was the importance of intensifying the efforts for establishing a genuine system of cooperation and security in Europe, for concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all.

Receives Swiss Parliamentarians

AU311947Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/8/1978--The governments, the parliaments must intensify their efforts for solving the big problems confronting mankind today. This idea was brought to the fore during the call the president of the National Council and the president of the Council of States of the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation paid on President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview that took place in Bucharest in August 31, appreciated was the significance of establishing a genuine security and cooperation system on the European Continent by translating into life the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Expressed was also the hope that the Madrid meeting will open broad prospects to developing economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration, as well as cooperation in other domains of humanitarian interest, will favour the adoption of concrete and efficient disarmament and military disengagement measures.

During the interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alfred Bussey and Robert Reimann, who are visiting Romania at the invitation of the parliament, stress was laid on the common wish to more intensely develop bilateral collaboration in the interest of both countries and peoples.

SCINTEIA ON SCOPE OF RCP RELATIONS WITH OTHER PARTIES

AU011013Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 1 Sep 78 AU

["The Scope of RCP Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1978--In its home and international survey of August, the Bucharest daily SCINTEIA of September 1 deals in a chapter with the scope of the RCP relations with the other communist and workers' parties, socialist parties, other democratic and progressive organizations.

The talks conducted by RCP general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, the paper writes, gave expression to the common wish of acting in the future, too, for the strengthening of the links of friendship and solidarity, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual observance of the autonomy and independence, each party's right to set its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics according to the realities and specific conditions in the respective country.

On this same line, the daily goes on--are the meetings and talks of Nicolae Ceausescu with Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, and with Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Workers' Party, which emphasized the good relations of mutual esteem and regard between the RCP and those parties, the determination to work for their continuous expansion, in the interest of promoting the positive course of the relations between the respective countries and peoples, of peace and understanding in Europe and the world over. In this connection, SCINTEIA also mentions the meetings the RCP general secretary had with the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, with the general secretary of the Workers' Party of Spain, stressing that this reflects the RCP consistent position, its concern with strengthening the unity of action with the most diverse progressive political forces and groupings.

On the other hand, the paper emphasizes, the call paid on Nicolae Ceausescu by the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization occasioned a reaffirmation of the solidarity of the RCP and Romanian people with the just cause of the Namibian people, of Romania's determination to further on give its support to their struggle, for the winning of national independence and freedom.

SPANISH WORKERS PARTY SECRETARY ON INTENSIFIED PARTY TIES

AU311330Y Bucharest ACERPRES in English 0920 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

["The Perspectives of Romanian-Spanish Relations"--ACERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES, 31/8/1978--"The Romanian-Spanish relations face wide perspectives". The statement belongs to the general secretary of the Spanish Workers' Party. Eladio Garcia Gastro highlights, in an interview given to the LUMEA review the existence of numerous common points between the Romanian and Spanish peoples: "Very many, and first of all, the common ideals of national independence and sovereignty".

In the interview published by the foreign policy weekly review of Bucharest, Eladio Garcia Gastro notes the intensified exchange of Romanian-Spanish visits by party, trade union, experts, economists delegations. We wish--he says--to acquaint ever more the Spanish people and, obviously, the scientists of my country with the thinking of President Nicolae Ceausescu. We wish to let them know the contribution his excellency's thinking brought to the development of the progressive ideas of the scientific socialism and to the world's evolutionary experience, in order to contribute this way too, to the development of the bilateral relations, to a deeper knowledge of the Romanian realities, to finding concrete forms of strengthening the relations between our peoples.

Referring to the recent exposition Nicolae Ceausescu delivered to the party and state central active, that he could listen to in Bucharest, Eladio Garcia Gastro considers it an "original and very daring contribution, by tackling, for the first time, some special nuances of the international life, some new recent changes in the world".

SPAIN'S CAMACHO DISCUSSES ROMANIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

AU311324Y Bucharest ACERPRES in English 0945 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

["Marcelino Camacho: An Upward Course"--ACERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES, 31/8/1978--"Life in Romania follows an upward course", notes Marcelino Camacho, in a statement to the Bucharest weekly ROMANIAN NEWS.

Doubtless, the secretary general of the Confederation of Workers' Commissions of Spain said, since we speak in our country about socialist countries, even criticizing them sometimes, we have also to mention their great achievements. You have completely done away with unemployment, this scourge which severely affects our country and also other capitalist countries. With you, the nature, the environment are very well protected, since tremendous efforts are being deployed for the protection of man's environment. Doubtless, another aspect that deserves mention is the wholesome moral atmosphere in which the youth of your country develops: Without having to face the problems and difficulties arising in the capitalist countries and especially in my country.

Referring to the August 3 exposition of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Marcelino Camacho stressed: "I have read with keen interest that exposition, necessary and very important, critical and self-critical alike, in which he recognized overtly the difficulties still existing as also the successes recorded, which all of us know and recognize. In brief, an interesting and remarkable exposition. Irrespective of the angle of approach, one must recognize that it is very interesting attempt to offer a concrete solution to the problems, with each of us respecting the other".

PCI'S LONGO PRAISES CEAUSESCU, PARTIES' SIMILARITIES

AU311325Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

["Luigi Longo: Greatly Converging Opinions"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/8/1978--"I have noted a great convergence of opinions between the PCI and the RCP as regards the principles that should govern the relations between our parties", stated Luigi Longo to the Bucharest weekly ROMANIAN NEWS. "It is", specified the chairman of the Italian Communist Party, "about the principles of solidarity, observance of each party's independence, the need for each party to follow its adequate ways of fighting for socialism, according to the concrete conditions in each country".

Referring to the personality of the Romanian head of state, Luigi Longo said: "President Ceausescu left me the impression of a vigorous, energetic man. What is striking about him is that he is permanently in search of what is new, that he wishes to attentively follow and act for the settlement of both the questions of his own country, which builds for itself a new life, at high rates, and the international issues, in order to achieve the unity of the revolutionary and democratic forces, in the struggle for the construction of a world of security and peace, where peoples may live free and dignified".

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MEXICAN JOURNALISTS

AU311120Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 31 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a delegation of Mexican journalists led by (Victor Manuel Garcia Soris), chairman of the (Primera Plana) Press Club, which is paying a fact-finding visit to our country for an exchange of experience, at the invitation of the journalists council.

The reception was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the Mexican journalists.

TITO CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI ON LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY

LD311841Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 31, (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia Tito has sent a message of greetings to the leader of Libya Al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The message states the conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between nonaligned Yugoslavia and Libya will continue to strengthen in the spirit of nonaligned principles.

KARDELJ, OTHERS WELCOME TITO IN SLOVENIA 30 AUG

AU311545Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Aug 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived this afternoon at Brdo near Kranj, where he will stay for some time. Stane Dolanc, Sergej Krajger, Franc Popit, Col Gen Franc Tavcar and Lt Gen Branko Jeric arrived with President Tito.

President Tito was cordially greeted by Edvard Kardelj, Milan Kucan, Anton Vratusa, Mitja Ribicic and other high-ranking leaders of Slovenia, as well as by representatives of the Kranj commune.

Some time before 1200 GMT President Tito arrived aboard the Yacht "Galeb" from Brioni at Koper, where he was welcomed by Sergej Krajger and Franc Popit. Along the entire route through Slovenia from Koper to Brdo near Kranj, people cordially greeted the president. The motorcade made a brief stop in festively decorated Ljubljana, where Comrade Tito was joyfully greeted by tens of thousands of citizens.

STANE DOLANC DISCUSSES HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT

LD311850Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke today in Ljubljana to the political aktiv of Slovenia on the results of the visit made by the Chinese leader, Hua Kuo-feng, to Yugoslavia and on his talks with President Tito.

According to Dolanc, the talks have opened a new chapter in international and bilateral relations and, at the same time, have considerably contributed to strengthening peace in the world. In this connection, he said that China was opening to the world, just as the world was opening to China, since each needed the other. Stane Dolanc expressed Yugoslavia's positive attitude toward China's opening and cooperation with Europe and other countries, and was critical about the shortsightedness of those who did not understand that this process was objectively in the interest of the struggle for peace in the world. The cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, he said, is not directed against anyone nor at the expense of our relations with other countries, as a section of the foreign press would like--tendentiously and sometimes absurdly--to show. The fact is that official and world public opinion has, in general, very positively assessed the visit made by Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese delegation to Yugoslavia. The visit was also assessed positively by many communist and other democratic parties. The foreign press has mainly assessed the visit as a world event of primary importance which by its dimensions and contents contributes to world peace. In this connection, the great role played by Yugoslavia, especially by Comrade Tito, in the efforts for peace, more just relations between states and peoples and for new international economic relations was emphasized.

Speaking about cooperation between the LCY and the CCP, Dolanc observed that the LCY maintains contacts with practically all communist parties in the world and with many socialist, social-democratic and other democratic parties, organizations and movements, including these with whom contacts were suspended or frozen in certain periods. The LCY has always looked to the future and has never based its policy and relations with communist parties and other parties on the past alone. As an example, Dolanc said that the LCY today has very good relations with some parties which used to have an extremely negative attitude toward the Yugoslav communists and their policy, at the time of the Cominform conflict, and which have never officially retracted this attitude. In this connection, he said that, during the talks, the Chinese side observed several times that the Chinese party--first in 1956 and several times more recently--has openly spoken about the mistakes committed by the Chinese leadership of that time regarding Yugoslavia, while proceeding from the Cominform assessments. Hua Kuo-feng and other members of the delegation, according to Dolanc, openly noted during the talks that at the time of the Cominform, truth was on the side of Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav communists.

Relations between the LCY and the CCP are based on the principles of equality and non-interference in the choice of roads toward building socialism and on the principles of mutual respect, Stane Dolanc emphasized. These are actually general principles which guide the LCY's relations with other parties and workers and revolutionary movements.

"We openly discussed with the Chinese comrades many concrete and political situation, in Asia, Africa and Europe and in this, the two sides did not have entirely identical views. However, we each presented our views in a comradely and tolerant manner. We are convinced that such an approach to presenting views and experiences can only benefit the cause of socialism," Dolanc said.

Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, also spoke to the political aktiv of Slovenia about the economic importance of the Chinese delegation's stay in Yugoslavia. There is every prospect that trade and technical cooperation will be considerably increased and promoted. The Chinese side showed exceptional interest in this. He added that this will also undoubtedly benefit our economy, which still needs to better organize itself, to constantly and carefully study the possibilities of cooperation and to become involved more actively in the general trends of consolidating contacts with the PRC.

DELO RESPONDS TO 'SOVIET ATTACKS' ON SFRY PRESS

AU311559Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Andrej Novak commentary: "Soviet Attacks on Our Press: Not Really Very Friendly Persuasion"]

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng's journey, in the course of which he has come, among other places, on a visit to our state, has evoked extraordinary attention and interest in the world, which was reflected in the extensive reports and commentaries by foreign press. The Chinese statesman's travels are appraised as an important event in China's policy, as China's opening toward the world. Many commentators emphasize that under Hua Kuo-feng's leadership, China is shaping a role in the world which is appropriate to its size, power and ambitions and is adapting itself to conditions in the world; the assessment that Peking is increasingly recognizing the diversity in the search for roads to socialism is quite often given a prominent place in this connection.

And the world press is appraising Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia as an important success from the Yugoslav viewpoint. Objective appraisers see the normalization of interstate and interparty relations as a positive new step in Yugoslav efforts to develop active peaceful cooperation with all those states willing to respect the basic principles of our political orientation, primarily including the autonomous character of internal development and the independent organization of international relations on the basis of struggle for more just relations in the world.

As is evident on the basis of our concrete policy, in this connection we do not recognize the rule that the friend of my friend is also my friend, or the rule that the enemy of my friend is also my enemy. Yugoslav foreign policy is always guided by national interests and by principles on the basis of which it is, in our opinion, possible to build a better world.

It is within the framework of the policy set in this manner that Yugoslavia acts in the movement of nonaligned countries, in the world organization, at international meetings and conferences and, of course, within bilateral relations with individual states. Respecting the aforementioned basic guidelines, we try in our bilateral relations to primarily develop meeting points and mutual interests and to create a favorable atmosphere for bridging differences and disputed questions.

We have always followed this policy in our relations with both small and large states, including the United States, the Soviet Union and China. We have always been prepared to promote possibilities for cooperation but, at the same time, we have always pointed out what separates us and where the differences lie.

This independence, which is not based on military or economic power but on the strength of incontestable principles, has often encountered--in a world which is still under the powerful influence of bloc division--raised eyebrows, and even direct reproaches and contradictions, particularly in those places where policies are built on the basis of preserving and strengthening the bloc division and the division of spheres of influence. "Third roads" are not welcome in any constellation of this kind. For this reason, we have been often given hints as to how and where we should most correctly orient ourselves.

The obvious nervousness displayed in Moscow in connection with Hua Kuo-feng's trip must undoubtedly be related, on the one hand, to Soviet-Chinese relations. But, on the other, it is obviously possible to look for reasons for the attacks on the Yugoslav press, which is being very openly reproached for its failure to polemicize with Chinese views, in the aforementioned reflexes. Of course, it requires no more than average intelligence to see that the reproaches addressed to the Yugoslav public information media are essentially aimed at Yugoslav policy, which is being warned against a partner who uses "the tactics of smiles" and "hypocrisy toward nonaligned countries"--in reference to which, it is indicated in passing that some are more correctly nonaligned than others--and who generally pursues intentions which are anything but honest. And in this connection, critics do not hesitate to quote the Western bourgeois press which they denounce on other occasions. (This time the Soviet commentators find reliable arguments in the FINANCIAL TIMES, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the OBSERVER, the New York TIMES and even in the Albanian press).

The basic line supported by this collected magpie's nest of arguments is strongly reminiscent of speculations about the possibility of Yugoslavia moving closer to the East or the west, speculations which most often appear in the Western press. For many years we have been able to read, in connection with President Tito's travels, in connection with the signing of various agreements and on other occasions, that now "we are moving closer" to Moscow, and then closer to Washington, and by the same logic we are this time obviously "moving closer" to Peking. [paragraph continues]

"The policy of the pendulum" has become so deeply rooted in the minds of certain appraisers that they have used it and continue to use it as the basic yardstick in judging our foreign policy. However, the realization that our policy in the international sphere does not arise from any political equilibration or from any influential "godfathers" but rather from the firmness of our internal situation and from consistent implementation of clearly determined principles in cooperation with foreign partners, has asserted itself with increasing strength in recent times. If a "swinging movement" is still seen from certain angles, then this is a reflection of unrealistic political appraisals which, in the contemporary international arena, can be nothing but shadowboxing.

SECRETARY LJUBICIC LEAVES SARAJEVO AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

LD312114Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, left Sarajevo this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Bosnia-Herzegovina. At the Sarajevo airport, Ljubicic and his associates were seen off by Milanko Renovica, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Executive Council and by other officials.

ALBANIAN CULTURE SEMINAR OPENS IN PRISTINA 29 AUG

AU312017Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 78 p 11 AU

[Sadri Haderdjonaj report]

[Summary] Pristina, 29 August--Some 80 Albanologists, students and scientific workers of our country, Europe, Africa and Australia have gathered at the fifth seminar of Albanian culture for foreigners which opened in Pristina today.

"In the presence of numerous sociopolitical, scientific, cultural and public workers of Pristina and Kosovo, including Imer Jaka, Feriz Krasnici, Rahman Deda, Miodir Stozinic, Dzeladin Tordziu and others, the seminar was opened by academician Prof Idriz Ajeti and greeted by Barjam Selimi, member of the Presidium of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, who said among other things:"

The seminar has become valued in scientific circles interested in the Albanian language, literature, history, folklore, ethnography and culture. It is a result of the need for an institutional development of our culture and scientific thought in this region, Selimi said, "which used to be taken as a synonym for backwardness, but which now is experiencing an intensive transformation within the further transformation of all of society in our socialist self-managing Yugoslavia as part of the LCY orientation in favor of an accelerated development of Kosovo."

The LCY does not believe that the national question has been solved once and for all, Selimi said, and has always supported the development of relations among nationalities in the institutionalized sense and the strengthening of the material basis as a condition for full equality. The road traveled for 30 years, which led to the university and the academy of sciences, represents a great success, achieved thanks to the efforts of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and the aid of the Yugoslav community at large, Selimi declared.

The seminar will be held for 3 days in Pristina and will then continue in Pec.

YUGOSLAV YOUTH PREPARE FOR 10TH CONGRESS

LD011056Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Preparations for the 10th Congress of Yugoslav Youth are in full swing. The preparations so far completed for the congresses and conferences, which have been pertinent and all-embracing, insure that the largest gatherings of young people will be held at the statutory time--the republican congresses and provincial conferences in November, and the 10th congress in December, Zivko Novevski, secretary of the conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (FSYY), told TANJUG correspondents.

Between the ninth and 10th congresses, notable results have been achieved in ideological, organizational and actional training. About 400,000 young people have recently completed various forms of Marxist education. There are in Yugoslavia today over 35,000 basic organizations of the FSYY, and as many groups of activists, encompassing about 4 million members. Among the 1.6 million members of the LCY, every third is a young person. It should be noted that of 700,000 new members of the LCY who joined between the two party congresses, 70 percent were young people; and in delegate assemblies today, there are about 600,000 young people--double the number in the previous convocation.

NIN CITES 'EUROCOMMUNIST PARTIES' ON 1968 CSSR EVENTS

AU301704 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1442 on 27 August, on pages 50-52, carries an unattributed 2,300-word article entitled "Their First 'No'" outlining the views of the "Italian, Spanish, British and other 'Eurocommunist' parties" on the 10th anniversary of the intervention of the Warsaw Pact forces in Czechoslovakia in August 1968. "All leading West European communist parties" denounced this intervention at that time, NIN recalls, and this was "their first 'no' to the CPSU." On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, "the Italian, Spanish and other 'Eurocommunists' are widely recalling what this first 'no' of theirs 10 years ago looked like. The first time is always the most difficult, and this is apparently how it was for these parties in August 1968 and they do not try to conceal this," NIN says, and goes on to review the editorials carried on the occasion of the 10th anniversary by the PCI organ L'UNITA, the PCE organ MUNDO OBRERO and the British party organ MORNING STAR, as well as the articles carried by Moscow PRAVDA and the NOVOSTI news agency. NIN notes that "the appraisals of the Italian, Spanish, British and other 'Eurocommunist' parties" about the present situation in Czechoslovakia "are diametrically opposed to the official appraisals about normalization of the situation in Czechoslovakia." For instance, the British party organ MORNING STAR says that the present situation in Czechoslovakia is "abnormal," the PCE's MUNDO OBRERO notes that the situation in Czechoslovakia has not been normalized because foreign troops are still there, and the PCI's L'UNITA points out that "none of the problems raised in Czechoslovakia" 10 years ago "have been solved since then and the crisis opened by the intervention has not ended." MUNDO OBRERO also calls attention to "the deep ties" between the roads sought in "the Prague Spring" and "the project of socialism in freedom which is called Eurocommunism," NIN reports and adds that Giuseppe Boffa comes to a similar conclusion in his L'UNITA editorial.

Still, even if this August cannot be considered "the birthday of Eurocommunism," as Giuseppe Boffa points out, because the ideas of Eurocommunism had existed prior to this, "It is also not a commemoration for socialism in freedom, as many have hastened to conclude on the basis of the failure of 'the Prague Spring.' On the contrary, this August, too, has provided an opportunity to call attention to the unbreakable ties between socialism and democracy and their universal and lasting value," NIN concludes.

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